

CAMPAGN SUPPLEMENT.

OCTOBER, 1884.

The Industrial Issue.

How Democratic Government Makes the People Prosperous.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Under Democratic administration of the United States Government, the country has increased its MANUFACTURES, PROPERTY, POPULATION, TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, and in the number of FARMERS, much more rapidly than under Republican administration. Under Republican rule the amount of idle money held in the Treasury has constantly increased until it has grown to be six times as much per man as it was under Democratic control. Study the following figures and note the inevitable tendency of Republicanism to make the Government rich and the people poor, and among the people to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. And likewise note the inevitable tendency of Democratic government to bring about general prosperity, without swelling the hoards of the government, of great capitalists or of monopolies. From 1850 to 1880 the Democrats were in power. From 1870 to 1880 the Republicans. OBSERVE THE CONTRAST AND LEARN THE LESSON.

BALANCE IN U. S. TREASURY, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA, THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Year.	Balance in Treasury from Official Reports.	Population Census Report.	Per Capita.
1840	\$29,365,103.46	17,069,453	\$1.78
1850	20,571,263.31	23,191,578	1.55
1860	22,719,118.28	31,535,871	1.40
1870	231,560,664.42	38,558,371	6.01
1880	246,967,427.01	50,156,730	4.91

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—U. S.

Year.	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed.	Value of Products.
1850	\$33,353,351	927,000	\$1,000,000,000
1860	1,099,255,715	1,718,534	1,850,000,000
1870	1,115,200,000	2,150,000	2,500,000,000
1880	2,730,272,000	2,738,895	3,569,579,191

VALUE OF PROPERTY AND POPULATION—U. S.

Year.	Valuation.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Population.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1850	\$1,000,000,000	100	17,069,453	100
1860	1,850,000,000	85	31,535,871	85
1870	2,500,000,000	54	38,558,371	54
1880	3,569,579,191	43	50,156,730	43

INCREASE OF POPULATION FROM 1840 TO 1880—PER CENT.

Year.	Miles of R. R. in Operation.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1850	9,221	100
1860	30,558	231
1870	50,156	54
1880	56,971	77

FARMS, FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS—U. S.

Year.	Farms.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Farmers Employed.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1850	1,449,073	100	2,400,000	100
1860	2,044,077	41	2,919,574	94
1870	2,208,300	51	3,000,000	125
1880	2,400,000	65	3,569,579	149

Under Democratic Administration the amount of money held in the Treasury for each citizen was reduced to \$1.05. Under Republican rule it rose rapidly from \$1.05 to \$6.41.

The Republican party finds it necessary to hold six times as much of each man's money as the Democratic party held.

In 10 years of Democratic Administration the amount of money held in the Treasury increased 82 per cent.

In ten years of Republican Administration they increased only 27 per cent.

Let citizens whose LIVELIHOOD DEPENDS ON MANUFACTURES NOTE THIS FACT.

In ten years of Democratic Administration the value of property in the United States increased 120 per cent.

In ten years of Republican rule it increased only 43 per cent.

THE COUNTRY GAINED IN GENERAL PROSPERITY THREE TIMES AS FAST UNDER DEMOCRATIC AS UNDER REPUBLICAN CONTROL, while the rate of increase of population was also greater.

Taking the twenty years, from 1840, to 1860, as compared with twenty Republican years, 1860 to 1880, we find the increase of population to have been 84 per cent. during the former period, and only 53 per cent. during the latter.

From 1850 to 1860 the Railroad of the United States increased in miles of track 231 per cent., while from 1870 to 1880 the increase was only 27 per cent.

Under Democratic rule, we find that the number of persons engaged in farming increased 34 per cent. during ten Democratic years, and only 20 per cent. during ten Republican years.

Under Republican rule a larger number of farms supported a relatively smaller number of people.

The National Democratic Platform of 1884 truly says: "Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and farmers, tilling the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry. Under Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men, and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations, despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in old world monarchies—their costly war, navies, their vast tax consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite their twenty years of peace—that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world.

To restore economy in Government, prosperity to labor, progress in manufactures, and promote the general welfare of the whole people, and the healthy development of the Country, VOTE FOR CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS, and the Democratic policy of economy in Government, and enterprise in developing the resources of the land. The inevitable result of Republican rule is to decrease wages, to render employment uncertain, to concentrate the profits of industry in the pockets of great capitalists and corporations.

Republican Laws and the Wages of Labor.

The claim of the Republican party to the support of the American workmen at the approaching election rests entirely upon the assertion that Republican legislation has increased wages and made workmen prosperous, and that a return to Democratic control of the Government will reduce wages and bring workmen to misery.

What are the facts? In ten Democratic years, from 1850 to 1860, the manufactures of the country increased 82 per cent., while in ten Republican years they increased only 27 per cent.

employment, our miners and manufacturing workmen, that remain in a work and pay cut down, so low, that it is impossible for them to live and support their families decently. The Democrats, in the majority in the House of Representatives only, have been unable to pass any law affecting wages and employment generally. The only such law passed since 1880, when Garfield was elected on the false promise of general prosperity, is the Republican Tariff Commission Act.

If United States legislation is responsible for the present distress, that responsibility rests solely upon the Republican party.

Now let us examine some census figures about what Republican legislation has done for labor.

Between 1870 and 1880, in the great industry of the production of iron, our capital increased 247 per cent., the number of employees 110 per cent., the quantity of product 108 per cent., but the total amount of wages paid increased only 39 per cent.

From 1870 to 1884 there has been a constant and depressing decrease in the wages of miners, and of other great producers.

Wages now are not as high as in 1860, measured by the value of wages in purchasing food, clothing and shelter.

According to Republican figures, workmen who earned \$5 a week in 1860, earned \$6.60 a week in 1880.

In 1860 \$5 would buy: Roast Beef... 45.50 lbs. Corned Beef... 45.50 lbs. Pork, salted... 45.50 lbs. Pork, family... 45.50 lbs. Rent, 4 rooms... 45.50 lbs. Board for men... 45.50 lbs.

In 1880 \$6.60 would buy: Roast Beef... 33.33 lbs. Corned Beef... 33.33 lbs. Pork, salted... 33.33 lbs. Pork, family... 33.33 lbs. Rent, 4 rooms... 33.33 lbs. Board for men... 33.33 lbs.

But even in 1881 wages were not higher than in 1860 in proportion to the cost of living, as is illustrated by the following table for the woolen carpet industry, which has been the most depressed of the Massachusetts Labor Statistics Bureau for 1883:

Year.	Valuation.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Population.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1860	\$1,000,000,000	100	17,069,453	100
1870	1,850,000,000	85	31,535,871	85
1880	2,500,000,000	54	38,558,371	54

The figures show that Republican policy resulted in reducing the value of labor to less than half of what it was in 1860.

Let every working man for himself carry the comparison down to-day and pronounce judgment in the tribunal of his own conscience upon the audacious claims of the Blaine Republicans that their success is essential to the welfare of laboring men.

The Democratic party has no alliance with monopolies, but is bound by its principles and history to protect labor and advance the interests of working men.

Its policy, as declared in its platform and in Cleveland's letter of acceptance would secure to labor a larger share in the profits of industry and advance wages without increasing the cost of the necessities of life.

Do not let yourselves be deceived. Look into your own condition, remember the facts of the history of American labor and vote for Cleveland and Hendricks, and the protection of honest industry and fair wages against degrading competition and the tyranny of monopolies.

The Democratic Party the Champion of American Labor.

To the Workingmen of the United States: Four years ago the Republican Party promised Better Times and Higher Wages if Hancock could be defeated, and the Republican party kept its promise. Has this promise been kept?

Are your wages higher than in 1860? Do you pay less for your food and clothing than you did then? Is your employment more constant, and do you have more to put by at the end of every week or month than you had four years ago?

If not, will you trust Republican promises again? Why are you no better off now than in 1860, in spite of the natural growth of the country during four years of peace and industrial development?

The answer is, because you are monstrously overtaxed—to the extent of over \$100,000,000 every year by the National Government alone.

The Democrats propose that this money shall be left in the pockets of the people. Mr. Blaine and other Republicans propose that it shall be collected permanently, so that after the United States Government has spent all it can spend, the remainder shall be given away for other uses than that for which you pay it.

This would keep the Government rich but the country poor. A poor country can only pay poor wages. American wages still remain higher than those of competing countries in those employments that have not been shut up by the Republican misrule. Continuance of that extravagant misrule will further reduce wages and shut you out of more employments. What is to be done? The Democratic platform tells you. It says:

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration, to restore economy, to reduce taxation; but in making reductions in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, but to raise the healthy growth. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The national Government shall not be allowed to be encumbered with debt, and shall be required to pay off its debt without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of tax on the people.

Remember that no National legislation regarding taxation of foreign or domestic products or labor has been passed since 1880, excepting the law of the Republican Tariff Commission. The Republicans are responsible, and the Democrats cannot be responsible, for your present difficulties.

American workmen complain with justice of the injury done them by Imported Contract Labor.

How does this come about? The law passed by a Republican Congress and President, provided:

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That all contracts that shall be made by emigrants of the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by the said law, shall be null and void, unless the emigrant shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expenses of their emigration, shall be held to be valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States or of the several States and Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the Recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon any land or tenement acquired, unliquidated by the emigrant, whether under the law, when the title is consummated, or on property otherwise acquired by the emigrant.

Such is the spirit of Republican legislation on this vital subject.

As a remedy for this evil the Democratic Platform of 1884 proposes:

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1860, that "the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races, united by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates shall be closed.

Grover Cleveland, in his Letter of Acceptance, says:

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and many citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed, shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country the common heritage of both.

As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our Government and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our workmen, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

But even in 1881 wages were not higher than in 1860 in proportion to the cost of living, as is illustrated by the following table for the woolen carpet industry, which has been the most depressed of the Massachusetts Labor Statistics Bureau for 1883:

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Hocking Valley.

Another Blaine Falsehood Exposed.

MR. BLAINE SUBSCRIBER AND PAID \$25,000 AND OTHER DEEDS TO THE HOPE FURNACE TRACT, HOCKING VALLEY, OHIO.

To the Editor of the Evening Post: Since Mr. Blaine has recently been called to a statement said to have been made by the Hon. James G. Blaine, which substantially gave the public to understand that he never at any time had any interest in the Hocking Valley coal and iron region of Ohio, the following was obtained by me from the Springfield Republican of September 20, 1884:

MR. BLAINE AND COAL MINES. "The Republican is indebted to the Utica Herald for reprinting and calling to our attention the following letter from the Republican candidate for President in regard to his coal interests, and which we reproduce with pleasure. It will be observed that Mr. Blaine's denial conceals the ownership of coal-mining stocks in Ohio as well as of mines."

Boston, Dec. 7, 1880. "Hon. J. G. Blaine, "DEAR SIR: I learn from Mr. Lee that you stand ready to pay your subscription of one share of the Hope Furnace land property."

"If so, I should be glad to receive it, with interest from November 1st, in conformity to the terms of the subscription. Yours truly, "J. N. DENISON."

Boston, Dec. 15th, 1880. "James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.: "Have you received my letter of seventh?"

"D. H. 651." (Signed) J. N. DENISON. "Later on the same day a letter was received from Mr. Blaine (which was dated erroneously the 30th of December, which should have been dated December 18th), the following being a copy:

"SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1880. "DEAR SIR: Find enclosed my draft for \$25,000 in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise."

"The Western Union Telegraph Company, dated Washington, D. C., 1880. Received at 109 State street, Boston, Dec. 15. To J. H. [N.] Denison, 56 Sears Building, Boston."

I answered with enclosure on thirteenth should have reached you last evening, or at least this morning. J. G. BLAINE.

17 D. H. Grm.

Boston, Dec. 15, [1880]. Hon. J. G. Blaine, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Your letter of thirteenth received since telegraphing you this morning. (Signed) J. N. DENISON. D. H. 651.

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Boston, Dec. 15th, 1880. Received from James G. Blaine \$25,187.50, being payment in full for one share in the Association formed for the purchase of lands known as the Hope Furnace Tract, situated in Vinton and Athens Counties, Ohio.

This receipt to be exchanged for a certificate when prepared. (Signed) J. N. DENISON, Agent. NEW YORK, May 25, 1882.

Received of Henry Brooks, fifty thousand dollars of the first-mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company on account of James G. Blaine, numbered from 351 to 400 inclusive. (Signed) S. B. ELKINS.

I, Babson S. Ladd, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, counselor at law, on oath depose and say that I have compared the foregoing exhibits, numbered one (1), two (2), four (4), and six (6), with letterpress copies of the same, contained in the letter-book of John N. Denison, and that from my own knowledge of said Denison's handwriting, I know that each is signed by his own hand; and I further depose and say that the originals of above exhibits numbered three (3), five (5), and seven (7) were placed in my hands by J. Henry Brooks for the purpose of making copies thereof, that the exhibit numbered three is an accurate copy of a telegraphic dispatch exhibited to me by said Brooks, who informs me that the same was delivered by him to Western Union Telegraph Company to John N. Denison, that the exhibit numbered five (5) is an exact copy of a letter apparently written by a clerk, but bearing what I believe to be the autograph signature of James G. Blaine, and that said exhibit numbered seven (7) is an accurate copy of the original, which I believe to be entirely in the handwriting of Stephen B. Elkins. BABSON S. LADD. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Sept. 29th, A. D., 1884.

Then personally appeared the above named Babson S. Ladd, and made oath that to the matters above stated to be upon his own knowledge he knows to be true, and that he believes the above statements to be upon his information and belief, he believes them to be true. Before me, JAMES R. CARRET, Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Blaine and the Hocking Valley Mines. (From the New York Evening Post.) Some weeks ago we adverted to the fact that Mr. Blaine denied utterly that he ever had any interest in the Hocking Valley mines or in any other mines or lands in the State of Ohio.

We now publish indisputable proof that Mr. Blaine subscribed and paid \$25,000 for one share in the Hope Furnace Tract, situated in Vinton and Athens Counties, Ohio, on the 15th of December, 1880; that he received through Steve Elkins as late as May 25, 1882, \$50,000 of the bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company, and in short that his letter to H. S. Bundy denying such ownership was another glaring falsehood.

We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.—Democratic Platform.

"That change in the administration is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from the suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.—Democratic Platform.

"Tell the truth."—Grover Cleveland.

that this property should be represented by thirty-three blocks, each of the value of \$25,000, eleven of which blocks represented Mr. Lee's undivided third. During the latter part of November, Mr. Lee informed me that he was acquainted with Mr. Blaine, and that he would like to have him interested, and through Mr. Lee's solicitation the Hon. James G. Blaine signed said articles of association, subscribing for one block in the association.

On the 7th of December, 1880, Mr. J. N. Denison, of this city, wrote Mr. Blaine as follows: Boston, Dec. 7, 1880. "Hon. J. G. Blaine, "DEAR SIR: I learn from Mr. Lee that you stand ready to pay your subscription of one share of the Hope Furnace land property."

"If so, I should be glad to receive it, with interest from November 1st, in conformity to the terms of the subscription. Yours truly, "J. N. DENISON."

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